



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Aside from its ordinary official duties, the Bureau has been enabled to participate in numerous local, national, and international expositions. Thus it has been represented at every meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography since 1882, at the World's Fair in Paris, the International Tuberculosis Congress in the same city, and lastly at the World's Fair at Turin and the exposition of the International Hygiene Congress at Dresden, not to mention numerous minor expositions.

The bureau maintains its own library which is subsidized by the municipality and at present contains more than 36,000 volumes. It is probably true, as Doctor Silbergleit remarks, that as a repository of information in the field of municipal statistics this library is unsurpassed in the world.

While the City of Berlin celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its Statistical Bureau (yet it is by no means the oldest in the world), there is not a single American municipality which in the full sense of the word may be said to possess this adjunct to efficient government. In Germany, even some of the municipalities of the third and fourth class have come to regard statistical bureaus as a necessary part of the municipal machinery. Austria-Hungary also sets a good example in this respect, likewise some of the cities of France, England, and the Scandinavian countries. Is it really a token of progress and enlightenment that our municipalities go about their business without taking scientific measurement of methods and results? Or is it not really an indication of backwardness that we manifest so little desire for systematic knowledge about municipal conditions and permit bureaus of statistics that have been established to languish for lack of authority and proper support?

J. K.

---

#### RECENT POPULATION GROWTH OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the years 1910 and 1911 many countries took a census of their population. The results in most cases have now been published at least to the extent of giving the number of persons or inhabitants enumerated. The following table shows the populations as nearly as possible at the beginning and at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, together with the percentage of increase during the decade:

Country.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Percent- age of Increase.
Australia.....	1911	4,455,005	1901	3,773,801	18.1
Austria.....	1910	28,567,898†	1900	26,150,708	9.2
Bulgaria.....	1910	4,329,108†	1900	3,744,283	15.6
Canada.....	1911	7,204,527	1901	5,371,315	34.1
China.....	1910	329,542,000	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	1910	2,220,278	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1911	2,757,076	1901	2,449,510	12.6
France.....	1911	39,601,509†	1901	38,517,332	2.8
Germany.....	1910	64,903,423	1900	56,367,178	15.1
Hungary.....	1910	20,840,678†	1900	19,254,600	8.2
India.....	1911	315,132,537	1901	294,361,056	7.1
Italy.....	1911	34,686,653†	1901	32,475,253	6.8
Japan.....	1908	51,741,853	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1910	15,063,207	1900	13,605,919	10.7
Netherlands.....	1909	5,553,037†	1899	5,104,137	14.7
Norway.....	1910	2,392,698†	1900	2,240,032	6.8
Spain.....	1910	20,900,123	1900	19,860,295	5.2
Sweden.....	1909	5,476,441	1900	5,136,441	6.6
Switzerland.....	1910	3,753,293	1900	3,315,443	13.2
United Kingdom:					
England.....	1911	34,043,076	1901	30,807,310	10.5
Ireland.....	1911	4,381,951	1901	4,456,775	1.7*
Scotland.....	1911	4,759,445	1901	4,472,103	6.4
Wales.....	1911	2,032,193	1901	1,720,533	18.1
United States: (Continental).....	1910	91,972,266	1900	75,994,575	21.0

\* Decrease. † Preliminary.

No other country in the table shows a percentage increase equal to that for Canada which grew at the rate of 34.1 per cent., continental United States coming next with a rate of increase of 21 per cent. The next highest rate of growth during the decade, 18.1 per cent., is shown by Wales and by Australia, while Bulgaria grew at the rate of 15.6 per cent. Other countries which made an increase of over 10 per cent. are: Germany (15.1 per cent.), the Netherlands (14.7 per cent.), Switzerland (13.2 per cent.), Denmark (12.6 per cent.), Mexico (10.7 per cent.), and England (10.5 per cent.). The lowest rate of increase shown in this table is that of France, 2.8 per cent. The only actual falling off in population is shown by Ireland, whose population decreased 1.7 per cent. during the decade.

Since Ireland is in a class by itself, as the only country with a decreasing population, and since a considerable share of the population which was lost to Ireland came to the United States, it may be worth while to show the population as far back as it is available:

#### POPULATION OF IRELAND.

Year.	Population.	Increase or Decrease.
1821.....	6,801,827	
1831.....	7,767,401	14.2 per cent.
1841.....	8,196,597	5.5 "
1851.....	6,574,278	-19.8 "
1861.....	5,798,967	-11.8 "
1871.....	5,412,377	-6.7 "
1881.....	5,174,836	-4.4 "
1891.....	4,704,750	-9.1 "
1901.....	4,458,775	-5.2 "
1911.....	4,381,951	-1.7 "

The population of Ireland has been decreasing for the last seventy years. The rate of decrease was nearly 20 per cent. between 1841 and 1851; after that it declined, until between 1871 and 1881 it was only 4.4 per cent.; from 1881 to 1891 Ireland again lost a greater share of its population, 9.1 per cent., but since then the rate of decrease declined decidedly. From 1901 to 1911 the population was almost stationary, decreasing only 1.7 per cent. Thus Ireland shares with France the distinction of having a nearly stationary population at the present time.

It is interesting to note the officially estimated population of China, 329,542,000; a figure much below the current estimates and yet the greatest for any country of the world, with India's 315,132,537 a fairly close second. Together these two Oriental countries contain more than two fifths of the estimated population of the world. It must be noted, however, that the returns for China are only approximate, being based on an enumeration of households, the number of which was multiplied arbitrarily by 5.5 to obtain the number of individuals.

The population of some of the principal cities of the world is shown in the following table:

POPULATION OF GREAT CITIES.\*

City.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Percentage of Increase.
New York.....	1910	4,766,883	1900	3,437,202	38.7
London.....	1911	4,522,961	1901	4,536,267	0.3†
Paris.....	1911	2,888,110	1901	2,714,068	6.4
Chicago.....	1910	2,185,283	1900	1,698,575	28.7
Tokyo.....	1908	2,186,079	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	1910	2,071,257	1900	1,888,848	9.7
Vienna.....	1910	2,030,850	1900	1,674,957	21.2
Philadelphia.....	1910	1,549,008	1900	1,293,697	19.7
Osaka.....	1908	1,226,647	1900	1,106,738	10.4
Calcutta.....	1911	1,222,313	1901	.....	.....
Pekin.....	1910	1,017,209	.....	.....	.....

It appears from the table that New York is the largest city in the world, and shows the highest rate of increase, 38.7 per cent. If to the administrative county of London, which is the area comparable with New York City, is added the population of the Outer Ring, consisting of a large number of politically independent suburbs, the population of Greater London thus constituted reaches 7,252,963; the population of the urban district of New York, including the densely populated suburban territory adjoining the five boroughs that constitute New York City, reaches 6,474,568. Many of the other large cities are also surrounded by populous suburbs; thus the population of Greater Berlin, including its suburbs, was about 3,000,000 in 1905, and about 3,500,000 in 1910.

\* The table includes all the cities definitely known to have a population of over a million, except Moscow and St. Petersburg, for which no recent data are available. In addition to these, Buenos Aires, Canton, Constantinople, and Singan have estimated populations of over a million, but official data are lacking.

† Decrease.

While the urban district of London is thus greater than the urban district of New York, the population of Greater London increased from 1901 to 1911 by only 10.2 per cent., while the population of New York, with its suburbs, increased from 1900 to 1910 by 40.5 per cent. If New York and London maintain their present rate of growth, greater New York will pass greater London in 1915, will have a population of about 9,000,000, in 1920 and will then have outgrown greater London by about 1,000,000.

Next to New York, the highest rate of growth, 28.7 per cent., is shown by Chicago, which outgrew Berlin during the decade and took the fourth place in the list. The population of Vienna increased 21.2 per cent., and Vienna, which was over two hundred thousand behind Berlin in 1900, came within forty thousand of that city in 1910. The population of Philadelphia increased about 20 per cent., that of Berlin and Calcutta about 10 per cent., while Paris shows an increase of only 6.4 per cent. in ten years.

The comparison made between the growth of London and of New York is quite typical of the cities of England and Wales as compared with those of the United States. The rate of growth of the 98 cities in England and Wales having a population of over fifty thousand in 1911 was 15.3 per cent. between 1891 and 1901, and 8.7 per cent. between 1901 and 1911. The corresponding 109 cities in the United States, that is, those having a population of at least fifty thousand in 1910, grew at a rate of 32.7 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, and at a rate of 35.3 per cent. between 1900 and 1910. Thus the rate of growth of the cities of at least fifty thousand inhabitants is four times as great in the United States as in England and Wales, and the rate of growth in the American cities is increasing while that of the English and Welsh cities is declining. While London proper lost 0.3 per cent. of its population between 1901 and 1911, the Outer Ring increased at a sufficient rate, 33.5 per cent., to change this loss into a gain for Greater London amounting to 10.2 per cent. The declining rate in the growth of other cities of England and Wales is often due to the growth of suburban residences, rather than to an actual slackening in the development of the cities. Thus, for instance, the population of Birmingham increased only 0.5 per cent. from 1901 and 1911, but Birmingham is surrounded by suburbs that are essentially parts of the city and have been incorporated with it after the census was taken; when these suburbs are included the rate of growth of the city is 10.7 per cent., which compares favorably with the 9.2 per cent. of the previous decade. The situation in Liverpool, Manchester, and doubtless in other cities is similar to that in Birmingham.

E. A. GOLDENWEISER.